

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

*\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
*\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. (Postage must be paid.)

U. S. Senator and Supreme Judges.

The Editor of the Lawrenceburgh Beacon has repeatedly charged Gov. Whitcomb with the design, last winter, of bartering off the appointments of Supreme Judges to procure for himself Whig votes for the U. S. Senate. And he has insisted that such will be his course next winter. In his paper of Feb. 20th last, he asks, "if Gov. Whitcomb really wished to put Democrats on the Supreme Bench, why did he not appoint them when he had the sole power so to do?" Very well: we answered that question in the Sentinel of the 27th March, by stating that as soon as the Senate adjourned without confirming the Governor's Democratic nominations, it became his duty to appoint Judges *pro tem.* to serve until next session, when it would again be the duty of the Executive and Senate to try to fill the Bench permanently—and that one of the two conclusive reasons why the Governor continued the present Judges until that time, was that no Democrat was found, of those who had been spoken of for the station, who was willing to receive a mere *pro tem.* appointment, the only one that could then be made by the Governor. Judges Wick and Morrison only were on the ground, and they refused, and there was not time to hear from those who lived at a distance. We don't believe that any competent lawyer in the State, of either party, would have consented to break up his business for a mere temporary appointment for one year, with no possible assurance that it would be continued. The old Judges only could afford to do it, as they were already engaged in the business, and indeed it was better for the public interest that they should do so, as they then had many cases before them, more or less prepared for decision, and which new Judges would have had to do all over again. We also stated that in the mean time one third of the Senators would be re-elected last August, and the people would then again have an opportunity of acting in the matter.

One reason then was that before you can appoint a Democratic Judge you must find one willing to be appointed, for as the old proverb runs, you may lead a horse to the water but you can't make him drink after he gets there.

Now we think this reason will be considered as sufficient by every man who has sense enough to get along without having a guide board fastened to his head to show him the way. Major Duan, however, seems not to be satisfied with it, for he has continued asking the same question ever since. It is true when we first published the answer he took notice of it, and then made no objection to its sufficiency—indeed how could he? But he has since continually repeated the question "why didn't the Governor appoint Democratic Judges?" This proves that his object is not information but a quarrel.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA SENTINEL.—I am charged in your paper of the 10th inst., with having last winter urged Gov. Whitcomb to appoint Ames Lane Supreme Judge, which is true, by calling on him once for that purpose, and once only, as did several other Senators. I am also charged with having formally assumed a "THREATENING ATTITUDE," and plainly told the Governor that if Mr. Lane was not appointed, the Senatorial election should be brought on by the union of my vote with that of the Whigs for that purpose, which latter charge is every word absolutely false; and as no conversation of the kind ever did transpire between Governor Whitcomb and myself, I pronounce the author an infamous liar.

GEO. P. BUELL.

Lawrenceburgh, Oct. 23, 1845.

We clip the foregoing from the Lawrenceburgh Beacon of Oct. 23. As to the imputation of threatening the Governor personally, we stated it on rumor and we corrected it at the voluntary instance of the Governor, before the above was written by Judge Buell. We insert it for the sake of a brief comment.

Judge Buell denies having assumed "a threatening attitude," or having told the Governor that "if Mr. Lane was not nominated the Senatorial election should be brought on by the union of my vote with that of the Whigs for that purpose." He denies it in terms so indignant, as to imply that he himself regards the conduct imputed to him, as extremely reprehensible, if true.

Now will he deny that the charge is substantially true with the solitary exception that the language was not used directly to the Governor? Will he deny that he told others substantially that if his father-in-law was not nominated, he (Buell) would take such a course as would bring on the Senatorial election? Will he deny that he tried to bargain for an advantage in consideration that his vote should be given to put off the Senatorial election? All this was common talk at that time. And there is no difference, so far as the principle or the intended effect is concerned, whether such expressions were made to the Governor himself, or to others with the intention that they should reach him. Every democrat in the Legislature last winter well recollects how this matter was; and any one possessed of proper feeling, must see that if language of that kind was used publicly and frequently, it would be impossible for the Governor to nominate Mr. Lane.

Again: will Judge Buell deny that he was the only democrat who did vote with the Whigs in the Senate last winter to bring on the election of State Librarian, by which a Whig was elected to that office instead of the worthy democrat who had before been appointed by Gov. Whitcomb?

Tennessee.

There is trouble, or, in plainer words, *casualty*, in the Tennessee Legislature, in relation to the election of U. S. Senator. There had been many ballottings, but no choice, up to the 23d. The prominent candidates were Messrs. Nicholson and Turney. The former, supported by the Democratic party; the latter by the Whigs and six Democrats. It is charged that Turney has pledged himself to the Whigs to support the tariff, and vote for distributing the sales of the public lands; thus basely and treacherously abandoning his principles, and offering to misrepresent the State for the sake of obtaining office.

It is stated that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina has been appointed Minister to Spain, and that he will leave this country early in the Spring.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 6, 1845.

[Volume V—Number 20.]

Inordinate Ambition.

Ever since the Democratic victory in this State of 1843 was confirmed by casting her vote for James K. Polk last November, the Whigs have despaired of again carrying the State, unless they alter their plan of operations. They have no stomach for an open contest in a fair field. They had used so much falsehood, that their charges fell dead without notice. We saw at once they would turn over a new leaf. And that turns out to be, to fight us under cover of a *professed* democrat. Such a man, they have found in the editor of the Beacon. He has been warring on prominent democrats ever since the close of last session. If you wish to know whom the Beacon likes or dislikes the most, we can furnish you with a never failing rule, viz. precisely those men whom the Whigs like and dislike the most. Look around the State and you see it verified.

Among other charges he accuses James Whitcomb of an inordinate ambition for office. Is this true? The second civil office ever held by Mr. Whitcomb, that of Commissioner of the General Land Office, was conferred upon him by Gen. Jackson in the fall of 1836, without application on his part, and in fact without his knowledge. And he has held no other office since, except the one he now holds. And immediately after he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic convention, in January 1843, a card was published in our paper, by the democratic members of the Legislature, stating that he was desirous not to receive the nomination. After his nomination, however, he felt it his duty to accept and canvass the State. He did so, under the most discouraging circumstances, and victory crowned our efforts. In these two cases then, being the only civil offices he ever held, except that of State Senator many years ago, he did not seek the offices—they sought him.

Immediately after the last session, the Whig press accused him of going on to Washington for office. The Beacon editor chimed in with the same statement. It all turned out to be untrue. No application was found in any of the departments of Washington city in his behalf for an office.

The Beacon next shifted its ground and now accuses him not only with a desire to be elected to the U. S. Senate, but it has charged him with writing two articles from the "Upper Wash" inserted in this paper in favor of his election. A communication was also published in the Beacon of September 4th, which, in speaking of the Political Mysteries published in this paper, and of what he calls attacks on the Hon. Ames Lane, states that "it is understood and generally believed that their author resides in a famous white House—at all events, His Excellency stands god-father to them all."

Now we have just to say, that Gov. Whitcomb never wrote or counselled or advised the writing of the articles referred to, nor of either or any part of them. We also say that he has never written for this paper any article relating to the next Senatorial candidate. We further say, that he has never even told us that he was a candidate for that station. And lastly, we are authorized to say that he has never introduced the subject of his being a candidate to any member of the Legislature, nor to any editor or publisher of a newspaper, whatever, and each member or editor, is at liberty to bear testimony to the contrary.

And now we think it is as little as the Beacon, and those whom it works for behind the screen, can do, to let Gov. Whitcomb alone. He has at least been instrumental in doing the cause of Democracy some service. We have never heard of his speaking except in terms of kindness of any and every prominent democrat in the State, and he always appears glad of an opportunity of doing so. Why cannot he be treated with common fairness in return?

Democratic Review.

The October number of this excellent publication, (now published by O'Sullivan and Gardner, New York.) arrived some days since.

The number opens with an article on Territorial Aggrandizement, which, as the N. Y. News observes, will probably startle English readers by its prophecies of annexation, in which the words New Mexico, Chihuahua, California and Yucatan are ominously thrown out. But if any antagonistic reader expects a rabid and insane Annexation article, he will be disappointed before he reaches the close by the calm, impartial manner in which the subject is treated. The writer looks to the principles at the foundation of the government, logically deduces its laws of growth and progression, weighs possible Mexican Annexation in the scale of the Republic, and finds them utterly unfit for Union. As the laws of the country must be uniform, either the nation must stoop to them, or they must rise to the dignity of the nation. The former would be to turn the wheels of the world backward, to surrender political privileges, which Americans never would relinquish to a strong central government. Hence the writer, driven to the latter alternative, still with an eye to the future annexation, suggests the ameliorating and remedial effects of commercial intercourse. "A monthly line of merchant vessels from New York to Mexico would do more than a wilderness of Solons to shape and direct the public sentiment of the Mexican people." This is certainly a better mode of proceeding than that suggested by a distinguished Southern writer, not without his precedents in history, of subduing the nation to virtue and refinement by the discipline of slavery.

The other articles in the number are a review of Arnold's Lectures, a tale by Mrs. Elliot, an article on Wives and Slaves, "running a parallel between the respective legal condition of Northern Wives and Southern slaves," an *argumentum ad famulum* addressed to female abolitionists; a correspondence between A. H. Everett and Prof. G. Tucker, on the subject of the Malthusian Theory; another Song of Labor, the Fisherman, by Whittier; Spanish Ballads, by Maturing, &c. &c.

Dunn of the Beacon, has for some weeks seemed to be very anxious to provoke a feeling of jealousy against us, in the minds of certain of our Democratic contemporaries, by taunting them with servility to us, or a want of manly independence and self-reliance in themselves. They would certainly prove themselves as weak in fact as he now charges them to be, if they could be influenced by the degrading appeals of Dunn. We assume nothing for ourselves as editors that we do not perfectly willing to grant to others. We do not suppose we possess, nor do we desire to obtain, undue influence over any of our contemporaries. We are governed by our own notions of right and wrong, and we presume: the same is the case with them. Dunn shows his own weakness by such appeals, the folly of which must be apparent to every sensible person; for what could be thought of any Democratic editor who should disagree and quarrel with us, though he believed we were in the right, merely to show his independence? The world would see that he was the victim of his own vanity, which, as Mr. J. P. Dunn can or will hereafter be able to testify, is one of the greatest of misfortunes.

Indian Summer.

The weather in this vicinity for the past week or two has been exceedingly delightful. Our Eastern friends who, we perceive by the newspapers, are complaining about the nippings of Jack Frost, can have no adequate conception of the gorgeous richness of the Indian Summer in the West. The Yankee Indian Summer, for instance, is well enough described in the following lines in the Boston Courier, from the pen of Thomas Buchanan Read:

The hills, the stream, the meadow fair
In languid beauty lie,
A silver mist is o'er them all
And reaches to the sky,
Whose dreaming blue comes softly through
Like Mary's melting eye.
From vales to where the forest nods
Beneath its mountain peak,
Wave Autumn's hues, that gild the air
With many a sunny streak,
And far below the maples glow
As red as Mary's cheek.
A wreath of glory crowns the Earth—
Amid the hazy calm,
A soft and shadowy misty form
Its lulling freight of balm;
The sense it soothes, my brow it smooths,
Like Mary's tender palm.
The hills, the meadow and the sky,
The sky reflecting steam,
All in a silvery blue clothed,
With silken silken steam;
And I would sleep and ever keep
My Mary in my dream.

This is rather too soft for even the Indian Summer of the Middle States, which is better described by the following lines of Archibald Mack:

It comes—it comes, with golden hair,
In the time of the blue and yellow leaf,
And it dings the fruit from the linden tree,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee,
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts, with its fingers, her raven hair.
It comes—it comes—and its minstrel's wing
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,
With music soft as the mellow strain
Of zephyr on the evening mountain's plain.
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And stream and mountain re-echo the song.
It comes—it comes, like a fairy spirit,
Arranged in robes of gossamer white;
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,
And the flowers wild with its conquering tread,
For it strides along in its kindly way,
Like shadows that fit at the close of day.
It comes—it comes—and the ripened grain
Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,
And the bright eye sparkles with light and life,
Like the star enthroned on the brow of night;
And the beaming fields their offerings bring
At the radiant shrine of the sun king.
But, on this side the Alleghanies, the Revivification of the Indian Summer is as much degraded by association with Autumnal imagery, as by Mary's melting eye, red cheek, or tender palm, however they may be improved by the witchery of dreams. Much more appropriate are the following lines from "Nature," a poem by N. B. Street. The Indian Summer can justly be compared to nothing but itself:

Summer, unloved of all the glowing charms
That grace her prime, but with wistful eyes,
For a brief while, she looks on the world,
O'er which she reigns in quietly lonely days.
A purple haze is trembling in the air,
Softening all new in gleaming gauze,
And stealing far off masses in the mist,
Blending their outlines with the shaded sky.
So still the atmosphere, the thistle's star
Drops motionless on the moss. Such quiet reigns,
The low far crackling of the dry, fall's leaves
Stirred by the squirrel's bounding foot is heard,
The beech-nut falling from its opening burs
Give a sharp rattle on the ground.
Rising and swelling still, then passing short,
Rings like a trumpet. Distant woods and hills
Are full of echoes, and each sound that strikes
Upon the hollow air, is twice as loud.
The ripples creep through the matted grass
Drip on the ear, and drum of the far partidge
Rolls like a thunder. The little butterfly
Like a winged violet, flutters in the sun,
Pink colored sunshine, sinks his velvet feet
Within the pillar'd mallow's delicate down
And shuts upon his untrilled fans.
Lovely wings that sweep so solemnly o'er
From tree-top to tree-top.
Of nature, ere she yields to Winter's power.

Constitutional Talent.

The following extract from Hazlitt's paper on the Qualifications Necessary to Success in Life, contains much truth:

There is nothing that floats a man sooner into the tide of reputation, or often passes current for genius, than what might be called constitutional talent. A man without this, whatever he may be his worth or real powers, will no more get on in the world than a leaden Mercury will fly into the air; as any pretender with it, and with no one quality beside to recommend him, will be sure either to blunder upon success, or will set failure at defiance. By constitutional talent I mean, in general, the warmth and vigor given to a man's ideas and pursuits by his bodily strength, by mere physical organization, which would mind in a sound body is better, or at least more profitable, than a sound mind in a weak and crazy constitution. How many instances might I quote! Let a man have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, and thence, and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, the untiring confidence inspired by these; and without an atom, a shadow of the *mens divinus*, he shall strut and swagger, and vapor and jostle his way through life, and have the upper hand of those who are his betters in every thing but health and strength. His jests shall be echoed with loud laughter, because his own lungs begin to grow like chanticleer, before he has uttered them; while a little nervous humorist shall stammer out an admirable conceit that is damned in the doubtful delivery—*non facitibus hinc*. The first shall tell a story as long as his arm, without interruption, while the latter stops short in his attempts from mere weakness of chest: the one shall be empty and noisy and successful in argument, putting forth the most common place things, "with a confident brow and a throng of words, that come with more than impudent sauciness from him," while the latter shrinks from an observation "too deep for his hearers," into the delicacy and unnoted retirement of his own mind. The one shall never feel the want of intellectual resources, because he can back his opinions with his person; the other shall lose the advantages of mental superiority, seek to anticipate contempt by giving offence, court mortification in despair of popularity, and even in the midst of public and private admiration, extorted slowly by incontrovertible proofs of genius, shall never get rid of the awkward, uneasy sense of personal weakness and insignificance, contracted by early and long continued habit. What imports the fire said to the outward man, when it is the last that is the general and inevitable butt of ridicule or object of admiration? It has been said that a good face is a letter of recommendation. But the finest face will not carry a man far, unless it is set upon an active body, and a stout pair of shoulders. The countenance is the index of a man's talents and attainments; his figure is the criterion of his progress through life. We may have seen faces that spoke "a soul as fair—"

"Bright as the children of yore azure shen"—yet that met with but an indifferent reception in the world—and that being supported by a couple of spinde-shanks and a weak stomach, in fulfilling what was expected of them.

"Fell flat, and shamed their worshippers."

The wife of a laboring man, who had gone to Philadelphia to seek work, gave birth to a child on the sidewalk of the street on Monday afternoon.—N. Y. Globe.

Query: Did the man go to Philadelphia to seek work, or did the woman? Did she give birth to the child in Philadelphia, or in New York?

One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat recently arrived at Buffalo, within the space of forty-eight hours.

Puffing Politicians.

The following article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, tells a good deal of truth; and we believe that Editors would ultimately find it to their advantage to correct the evil.

"We have no patience with a certain portion of the Democratic press in this State, which spend half their leading articles in the most fulsome eulogy on 'men,' leaving measures and principles to shift for themselves. Although conceived in the best of motives, the policy is all wrong."

"In the first place, it is wholly uncalled for. No man, however faithful to his party or to this country, has ever done more than his duty—and a generous public will give him due credit for it. We deny any man's power, much more his right, to place the newspaper press, the organ of public opinion, under such obligations to him as to single him out, 'one from a thousand,' for special commendation; and those who so serve their country with the purest intentions of patriotism, are the last to ask it. They are those, generally, who dare not trust their merits with the people, that figure so largely in the papers, and such men's fame, like the light of a candle, can be blown out with a single breath. How many are there now holding places of high honor and trust in the affairs of our government who owe their situation entirely to a newspaper consequence; and men, too, least deserving among the people. A man to be elected township constable, must, as a necessary qualification, have had his 'name in print.'"

"This newspaper adoration of 'men' has become a great national evil. The question, 'who is James K. Polk?' is but another form of asking, 'who has not the American press spent oceans of ink and reams of paper in doing honor to his name?' The calling of Cincinnati from his plough, to take charge of the destinies of Rome, must now be looked upon as quite a fable."

"One of the great mischiefs, resulting from this puffing policy, is that men elected by newspaper grace, instead of acting as servants of the people, become their dictators and masters. They are men who from the beginning aspire beyond their claims, and when placed in power, will act beyond their delegated rights. Their political sympathies are for self, and they will act in accordance with their personal interests, regardless of the people."

"Another danger is this: It is said that 'men change, but principles never.' In and attaching so much consequence to 'men,' we subject our principles, however good, to all the frailties, and often lose a good measure, by identifying it with bad men. We are told that the 'principles' of the Whigs are on the ground that it is anti-republican. 'All men are created free and equal,' says Jefferson. 'What right, then, have we to say that the 'Hon. J. P.' is so much better than his neighbor?'"

"If God has endowed him with superior gifts, does not the possession of them give him advantage enough over his poor neighbor, without calling in this artificial aid, to make the breach which nature has made, still wider? We say with Disraeli, 'let every tub stand on its own bottom.' There is enough in this world to discourage the weak and ignorant, as well as the really virtuous and wise, without the aid of a servile press, making invidious comparisons and creating favored distinctions; and as a political journalist, we never subserve the cause of Democracy so well, and our own true dignity better, than when we practise what we preach—'Measures, not men.'"

English Railways.

INCREASED VALUE OF RAILWAYS.—The improvement in the income of existing railways still continues, and during the last two months amount to upwards of £200,000 on comparison with the corresponding two months of 1844. The lines which have reduced their fares most liberally are the greatest gainers. At this rate of increase of income, the value of the railway property of the country is becoming greater by upwards of £2,000,000 sterling per month.

THE NEW RAILWAY.—The railway mania increases. It is now a national epidemic, and threatens to engulf every other species of business. The legitimate operations of trade must suffer severely from the enormous gambling. Day after day, as regular as the sun dawns, the most absurd schemes are propounded with an easy impudence that in cooler moments, would cause the projects to be regarded as candidates for a lunatic asylum. All these newly-broached schemes require sums of money to carry them out, which would speedily make a bankrupt of Crassus. Half a dozen millions sterling—thirty millions of dollars—appear to be a mere bagatelle in the eye of each batch of provisional directors, who appear, like Banquo's progeny, to extend to the "crack of doom."

The extraordinary extension of railway speculation has brought to view a technical difficulty which for the present baffles conjecture as to how it is to be surmounted. Already the amount of capital proposed to be involved in the schemes to be submitted to Parliament the next session is so great, that the deposits required to be made upon them with the Accountant General are moderately estimated at a total of £20,000,000.

Mexico.

The Mexican President, Herrera, in his Message to the Congress, gives a gloomy picture of the internal condition of the Republic; nor is the prospect of the future less gloomy. He deprecates the utter inefficiency of the revenues of the Government; and demands the prompt and energetic co-operation of the legislative body to remedy the evil. All the powers of administration are paralyzed for want of means. "The army cannot move," says the President, "because the treasury is empty, and the hope of recovering it, being once lost, the usurpation will be successively and gradually continued until it embraces the whole Republic, and (I shudder to confess it) Mexico, with so many elements of abundance and of greatness, will disappear from the number of independent nations."

The elements of dissolution are in Mexico herself—fixed in her own bosom. Possessed of the finest scenery of country in the world, her people are impoverished amidst the richest gifts of nature, and her relapse into barbarism seems to be rapid in proportion to the means in her hands of the highest attainments of civilization.

It is said that the church of Mexico is willing to advance \$15,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the war, if thereby they could prevent the inroads of heretics into the country.

It is said that the Mexican government recently obtained a loan of \$200,000 of the foreign merchants in anticipation of accruing duties, and that the money was at once despatched to the armies of Generals Paredes and Arista.

If our answer to the Beacon's question—Why democratic Judges were not appointed—is not yet satisfactory, we will refer him, (as he seems extremely anxious to understand this matter,) to one much nearer home,—to the Senator from Dearborn county, his own brother-in-law. Ask him if the Governor did not in every instance nominate Democrats for the Bench, and then ask him why he did not vote for them? It will not do to say that after voting against the whole six who were rejected, including Judges Wick and Morrison, he at the very tail end of the session, voted for these two last named persons, when he found they could not be confirmed. When that question is answered, we have a few more to ask.

The Wesleyans have so multiplied in Canada, within a few years, that they now amount to half a million, more than 20,000 of whom are church members. They have erected upwards of 150 chapels in the province, and sustain about an equal number of preachers.

Hon. Washington Poe, Whig member of Congress elect from the 3d (Macou) district of Georgia, has resigned his seat on account of imperative personal engagements.

Hudson's Bay Company.

A hundred and forty years ago, or more, Charles I. chartered the "Hudson's Bay Company," and gave it exclusive privileges of establishing trading factories on Hudson's Bay, and its tributary rivers. It took possession of the territory, and enjoyed its trade, without opposition, till 1757, when a rival company, the "North American Fur Company of Canada," sprang up. This latter was composed entirely of Canadians, and was noted for its energy and enterprise. The jealousies naturally arising between rivals, led to the most barbarous battles, and the sacking and burning of each other's posts. In 1821, Parliament interfered and consolidated them into one, under the title of the "Hudson's Bay Company." They occupy a vast country, and their operations are those of a vast monopoly. All the British possessions north of the Canada to the Arctic Ocean, are their hunting and trapping grounds. They have leased for twenty years from 1840, all of Russian America, except the post of Sitka. Thus this powerful company control more than one ninth of the soil of the globe. Its capitalists are in England, and its board of managers transact their business at the "Hudson's Bay House," in London. This board lay all the goods, and ship them to the territory, sell the furs, and transact all the affairs of the Company, except the actual business of collecting furs in their territory. The annual value of their peltries is about a million of dollars. The net profit of the fur trade is immense. The shares of the Company's stock, which originally cost one hundred pounds, are at one hundred per cent premium, and the dividends range from ten per cent upwards; and this, too, while they are creating immense funds, to be expended in keeping other persons out of the trade.

In 1811, the American Pacific Fur Company, of whom John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Fort Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, this American Company sold all its establishment in Oregon to the British Company—now the Hudson's Bay Company. In the same year, a British sloop of war entered the Columbia, and formally took possession of Fort Astoria, and changed its name to Fort George. In 1818, by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this Fort to our government. Then it was by the same treaty, that British subjects were granted the same rights of trade and settlement in Oregon as belonged to the citizens of this Republic for ten years. In 1827, this stipulation was indefinitely extended, and cannot cease to be in force till after twelve months notice.

This is the manner in which the Hudson's Bay Company came into Oregon. The value of furs which are annually collected in Oregon by this Company, is about \$140,000 in the London market. Parliament extended the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the country occupied by these fur traders, whether it were owned or claimed by Great Britain. Under this act, certain gentlemen of the Fur Company were appointed Justices, and empowered to entertain prosecutions for minor offences—arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order—and try, to render judgment, and grant execution in civil suits, and to imprison debtors in their forts and jails.

So it is that the trade, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction in Oregon, are held by British subjects, that American citizens are deprived by a monopoly of their commercial rights—that they are liable to be arrested on their own territory by Officers of British Courts, tried in the American domain by British judges, imprisoned or hung, for acts done within the jurisdiction of our own Republic.

WHAT IS A REVENUE TARIFF?—This question, we believe, has never been satisfactorily answered, and we doubt whether it can be; or whether, strictly speaking, there can be such a thing as an unmixt revenue tariff; but there are certain principles which should characterize such a tariff, to the standard of which we should approximate as nearly as the nature of things will permit.

A revenue tariff will proportion the burdens of government, as nearly as possible, according to the wealth of each individual—placing but slight duties on articles which are indispensable for the poor, and high duties on articles of foreign luxury, the consumption of which is confined to the rich. In the present tariff this principle is entirely disregarded.

A revenue tariff imposes no burden upon the people except to pay the expenses of the government—avoiding, as far as possible, the operation of the present system, which imposes a double tax; the duties upon foreign imports alone going into the public treasury, while there is another tax in the higher prices of our own manufactures, which makes up the enormous profits of the manufacturers. This is as much a tax upon the people as though it were levied directly upon their property, and then paid from the national treasury in the form of bounty, with this advantage in the last method, that it would then fall upon each according to his means, while the burden is now placed disproportionately upon the poor.

A revenue tariff looks upon all classes and interests in all sections of the Union, as equally entitled to favor—not making one the particular pet and favorite of the government—and building it up at the expense of the others; and in this manner it avoids the jealousies and dissensions which have heretofore threatened the permanence of the Union. It also approximates the income of the government as nearly as possible, to the amount of its expenses, thus preventing a large surplus revenue and its attendant evils.

CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—From Washington we hear of large numbers of contractors being assembled there, awaiting the opening of their bids for the contracts of the steam mail, the Memphis Navy Yard, and the supply of the Indians. We learn that for the first time, the United States Sloops for the line from New York to New Orleans, touching at Mobile and Havana, and further for a line touching at Kingston, and proceeding to Chagres, Maj. Donelson offers for the line between New Orleans and Galveston. For the lines to Europe there are offers from enterprising men in New York. For the Memphis contract there are many bids; the contract is very large, extending to millions of dollars. The President has appointed Cave Johnson, P. M. General, Judge Mason, Attorney General, and Judge Shields, Commissioner of the Land Office, to assist the Secretary of the Navy in examining the bids and deciding upon this important contract.

WE learn from the Kingston (Canada) Chronicle, that we learn preparations on a large scale are being made at that port. The front of the splendid Town Hall, says the Chronicle, is to be laid open to the Lake, by the pulling down of McPherson & Crane's store house and the erection of a heavy tower. The shoal in front is to be secured by a large Tower, which will be of great utility in a naval point of view, as a mark for the harbor. It is also proposed to erect a tower at Stuart's Point, and strengthen the fortifications of the harbor. The last steamer from England brought advices that it was contemplated to send out large additional military forces to Canada, and also that the construction of seventeen war steamers was to be undertaken forthwith.

DOG LABOR.—The Wheeling Times notices a dog belonging to a German blacksmith in South Wheeling, which is somewhat remarkable for its sagacity. The blacksmith has one fence that he devotes altogether to making nails for the hardest shaws. At this a boy makes about a thousand a day, having the dog to blow the bellows, which is done by a wheel attached to a crank. The dog blows when the iron is in the fire; but as soon as it is taken out he stops to rest, and commences at once when it is put in again.

WE understand there is a movement in Cincinnati to establish an independent Catholic church, in accordance with the avowed principles of the reformation now in progress in Germany. A city German paper contains a call for a pastor of a new Catholic Church. It is intimated that the subscribers to this church are numerous, and the main object of their association is the establishment of a Catholic church independent of the Pope and bishops.

The month of October was anciently styled *Vintumnus*, which month, it being the season of the vintage.

LAW ITEMS.

COMMON SENSE vs. LEGAL ABILITY.—In a case involving about \$20,000, before the Supreme Court of Bristol county, Mass., in which Mr. Webster recently appeared for the plaintiff, a case pending for fifteen years, he concluded his remarks by declaring that "if the code of common sense was not to govern Courts in their deliberations, they might be looked upon as *subsidies*, rather than the exponents of justice." This is a truth which we are glad to see ascribed by such high authority. It is time to clear away the misty obstructions to positive right and prompt justice, with which absurd legal forms and antiquated technicalities encumber and deform the law.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Massachusetts papers notice a case lately decided in Berkshire county in that State, in which Hendrick Eastland sued the Assessors of the town of Egremont for neglecting to tax him, and had \$100 damages awarded him by verdict of a jury. We do not learn the reason why Eastland was not taxed, though we believe it is quite customary in this State for Selectmen, every seventh year, to omit assessing some who are taxable for a poll only, in order to prevent such from gaining a settlement so as to make them chargeable to the town in case of needing relief from the Overseers of the poor. Such perhaps might have been the reason for the neglect of the Assessors of Egremont. The principles of law contained in the charge of Judge Williams, who tried Eastland's case, being important to all having anything to do with the assessment of taxes, we copy the following paragraph for the benefit of those concerned:—

"Judge Williams instructed the Jury that in the assessment of taxes, Assessors were liable only for the want of integrity and fidelity on their own part—that if they made the plaintiff's case, and assessed him accordingly, they were responsible for not taxing him, or if they were ignorant of the fact and did not use diligence to acquire correct information in regard to the plaintiff's residence, they were also liable—that it was the duty of Assessors to take reasonable pains to ascertain every person who was taxable in their respective towns—that it was their duty to tax those who were properly liable, and to omit those who were not; and that a neglect on a refusal to assess of those respects was a violation of integrity and fidelity."

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey has, in the case of the slave William, given a unanimous decision, with the exception of the Chief Justice, in favor of sustaining the law of slavery as it existed prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. Judge Nevins gave a written opinion in effect as follows:—

1st. That the relation of master and slave existed by law at the adoption of the Constitution in 1844.

2nd. That that Constitution has not destroyed that relation or abolished slavery.

3d. That the colored man William should be remanded to the custody of the defendant, the plaintiff's master.

The opinion of the Judge went to show that from the earliest times the institution of slavery was recognized in New Jersey. As early as 1708 the Legislature declared by statute that every negro then a slave should remain a slave until regularly manumitted according to the terms prescribed by law, and that no slave should be free until he had been manumitted by the master in time to protect the claim of the master to the slave.

In 1820 the Legislature adopted a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, in which the relation of master and slave was again recognized, and under which slavery has nearly disappeared, the number being reduced, according to the late census, to 674, who have been manumitted by a legal claim on their masters for maintenance in case of inability to support themselves, unless the law is rendered nugatory by the new Constitution.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A CHILD.—In a recent case tried in Boston, where a boy eleven years old